

THE EDDY CURRENT.

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THE ART OF IRRIGATION.

Orchard Age.
In orchard work many of the best irrigators run but two furrows to a tree, one on each side, the first year, two on each side the second year, and so on until the third or fourth year when the whole intervening space is filled. Others gridiron the whole ground at once and lead the roots of the trees away from the trunk and out into the warm, sunlit soil as rapidly as possible. This is the better way where one has the water and time. And where one wants to make the place pay its way from the start one can raise a large amount of produce in the space between the young trees without any perceptible injury to them. This is now a common practice in many places though some condemn it. Theoretically it injures the trees by drawing too heavily on the soil. Practically it does nothing of the kind and the difference cannot be seen. Of course the extra product is an extra drain upon the fertility of the soil, and will hasten the time when fertilizers must be used. But most all ground is rich enough for young trees, while no ground is rich enough for old ones in full bearing. The time will come when you must fertilize anyhow for large yields of high-grade fruit, and in the meantime by using the ground you have some returns before your orchard comes into bearing. If the ground is well irrigated and cultivated the amount of stunt that can be raised between the rows under a warm sun without apparently injuring the trees is wonderful, and helps out many a poor man in California. But it must of course be done with care and good judgment.

REGULATING THE FLOW.

When everything is ready and the water turned into the distributing flume there is little to do but regulate the gates. This is not much of a task even the first time, for they may be set very nearly by guess. But you should go along the line to and fro several times watching the flow closely so as to get it as even as possible from every hole. It is not easy to judge of the amount of flow by the size of the stream, for velocity is as important a factor as thickness. But by watching the discharge a while, and the way the water flows down the furrows you will soon have the gates set so as to insure quite an even delivery to each furrow. Give the small boy of the ranch a half dollar to let them alone and you will have little or no work with them the next time.

Watch hoe in hand go over the field a few times and see that the furrows are all right. Some think bare feet and legs essential to thorough irrigation. So they are for shiftless people and for flooding they sometimes are in the best work. But for small furrows, where you have everything working right, you will need nothing but slippers and will hardly soil them.

You need not spend any time coaxing water down a furrow. This will do in a little garden patch, but on a tract of any size it is an endless job. If the water does not run fast enough after a fair trial open the gates a little more. But be careful how you decide it is not running fast enough. Patience is here the cardinal virtue. The water may seem to drop out of sight too soon and yet be creeping along below and filling up toward the top. Give it at least twenty-four hours to go 660 feet. If your soil has stood the test before mentioned the water will probably get through, though very slow at the start. Once acquainted with the vagaries of your soil you will have little trouble. You will know whether to crowd on more water at the beginning and force it through or to wait and let the smaller streams work their way. When you can have the irrigating head long enough the latter course is most always the best. If limited to a short run you will, of course have to force it through with larger streams. The length of the run will be considered further on.

THE WASTE WATER.

To insure good wetting of the lower end of the tract some waste must run off. If the tract is well laid out this should not exceed five per cent and on many places it is almost nothing. But even a little may be considerable in amount and it is well to provide some way to utilize it. Considerable firewood, as well as shade, and windbreak for things like oranges that do best in almost dead air, is grown in this way in some of the dry sections. Where the waste amounts to anything and is run in a ditch along the outer edge of trees it will generally keep the roots at home instead of allowing them to rob main tract as they are apt to do if left to shift for themselves. In the dry countries no unnecessary trees or large shrubs should be grown around the irrigated tract, unless in some way supplied with water to keep the roots at home. In a garden the waste may be used for berries, a small alfalfa patch for the cow or chickens and

many other things. As it carries considerable of the fertilizers that may be used, it should never be allowed to run away as it generally is. At the same time provision for waste ditches should be made as water is at any time liable to escape under careless management and do damage.

SMALL STREAMS BEST.

One who has never watched them for a whole season can scarcely believe the work done by streams so small that they never run muddy, never cut and never build bars. But if the soil is close enough to permit it, they are as much superior to all other modes of applying water as a long slow rain is to a cloudburst. In its present perfection the system was first worked out at Riverside, California, by people with the means, the time and the inclination to experiment. It has worked its way around wherever it is possible to apply it, and its value over all else on fine soil can be no longer questioned. The only exception is that before given, of alfalfa and some other crops on a very large scale, where it is simply a question of economy in handling the water and not one of results.

ONLY \$15.00.

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company will this year furnish to regular ordered shippers, duly credited shippers or others solely engaged in ministerial duties, one thousand mile tickets good on all portions of that system. Applications for these tickets should be made to the nearest ticket agent of the Texas & Pacific Railway, or address, GASTON MESSLER, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agent, Dallas, Texas.

Notice to Return Harness.

The party who borrowed my double harness, Jan. 10th, is requested to return same as I need it.

J. O. CAMERON.

EVENTS OF THE COMING YEAR.

The coming year will be a period memorable in the history of the world, if but a part of the plans of the United States government and European nations is carried out. In the United States there will be the liveliest presidential campaign ever held, and the fifty-fourth congress, now in session, will furnish exceedingly interesting debates on the tariff and financial questions until June. There will be several exciting state elections and many political speeches. Everywhere will watch with interest the progress of the Venezuela Commission's inquiry, the results of the wars in Cuba, in South Africa, in Turkey, and the outcome of other complications now arising in the Old World. It is a remarkable coincidence that at the beginning of a year of such rich promise of stirring news the greatest metropolitan newspaper in the United States—The St. Louis Republic—should reduce its price to \$6.00 a year, or to less than two cents a day. This low price will place the Republic within the reach of everyone. Those who wish to keep posted on politics, trade, national and international affairs during 1896 should at once subscribe for it on these easy terms, in addition to taking their own local paper. Newspaper readers who may think they cannot afford to take a metropolitan daily paper should at least subscribe for the "Twice-a-Week" Republic—104 papers a year—for only \$1.00 a year. It contains the best of everything that appears in the daily.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.

And separate the letters N-O-T-I-C-E, transposing them so as to make as many small words as possible. It is said that twenty-five words can be made; for example, note, tone, once, got, it, on, etc. If you are bright enough to make fifteen or more you can be sure of receiving an elegant reward. The Ladies' Every Saturday will pay \$10.00 in gold to the person able to make the best list of words from letters contained in N-O-T-I-C-E, \$5.00 for the second best, \$3.00 for the third best, \$7.00 for the fourth best, a Ladies' Nickel Watch with fine American movement and well worth \$5.00 for each of the five next best lists, and one hundred valuable rewards in order of merit for the next best one hundred lists (should that number be received). Each person sending list of fifteen words or more is guaranteed a beautiful present. As the above rewards are given free and without consideration, simply to attract attention to this most charming sixteen page weekly for ladies and girls, it is necessary for you to send eight two-cent stamps for TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION (four numbers), containing full particulars and letters from those who have already received valuable rewards. If your letter enclosing trial subscription is received promptly, you will secure FREE IN ADDITION TO ALL OF THE ABOVE a collection of choice flower seeds, ten different rare and beautiful varieties, also two beautiful colored engravings entitled "The Doctor" and his companion "The Nurse." Thousands of dollars are being expended to introduce this popular weekly. Satisfaction is guaranteed in every case or stamps refunded. WRITE TO-DAY and address LADIES' EVERY SATURDAY, P.O. 923 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT.

A neat five room house, electric light, range, bath, hot water connection, etc. E. S. MOTTER, Agt.

SELECT SCHOOL IN EDDY.

A select school, in which all the leading common branches will be taught according to the latest and most approved normal methods, with Kindergarten training classes added for the younger pupils, will open April 6, 1896, for a term of at least two months. There will be morning sessions only. Parents desiring their children to attend this school will please call upon or notify the teacher, Mattie Reiff.

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THREE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

What Does the Independent Voter Think of This Fine Trio?

The Chicago Tribune quotes Senator Sherman as saying, "It is known that Mr. Elkins had in his pocket a written promise from Mr. Harrison pledging that ex-Senator Platt should control the federal patronage of New York state in case of his nomination and election." The Tribune, commenting editorially on this extraordinary statement, says: "The three persons mentioned above do not seem to be in any haste to deny the senator's statement. It may be assumed, therefore, that it is true." This is not a Democratic accusation. It is a quotation from a great Republican leader, accepted by a great Republican newspaper. And all that it has to say in the way of condemnation is to express the feeble hope that this method of securing votes may not be employed in the Republican convention next year.

And why not, pray? Who are the parties to this deal and what treatment has the Republican party awarded to them? Mr. Harrison has been once its president and twice its candidate for that high office. He would like that honor again, and it is no certainty that he will not get it. Mr. Elkins, after suffering temporary eclipse for just such transactions as this, in the days when there were Republicans who would not tolerate them, is now a senator of the party from West Virginia. He is also understood to be again the custodian of the Harrison beam and stands high in the inner councils of the bosses.

Mr. Platt is the Republican party of New York. If he ordered its delegates to repeat this trade next year, they would do it at his command as unhesitatingly as any other servants obey their master. And Mr. Quay, who is worse than any of the lot, is the only other man who compares with them in influence in the Republican organization. These are, we say, the days of independent voting. If that is true, what does the independent voter think of a party controlled by such influences—confessing openly, without apparent shame or promise of reform, to a gigantic speculation in patronage? The people have time to reflect within the next year on the men and the impulses that now dominate the Republican organization. We are mistaken if they do not think to a purpose.—St. Paul Globe.

CONCERNING COTTON.

Increase of Imports of Raw Material Is a Favorable Indication.

One of the latest charges against the wicked Democratic tariff is that "under it" the imports of raw cotton increased 10,000,000 pounds in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1895, but no mention is made of the fact that the exports of raw cotton increased upward of 350,000,000 pounds in the same period, says the Philadelphia Record. Since cotton has always been free of duty, it is not easy to perceive why the new tariff should be blamed for a slight increase in cotton imports. Possibly the log rollers of protection imagine that they can persuade the southern planters to favor restoration of the duties on wool in reciprocity for the imposition of a duty on raw cotton.

Any one but the dullest of calamity howlers cannot fail to see in this increase of imports of raw cotton a most favorable industrial indication. This imported cotton, which comes for the most part from Egypt, is of the finest fiber, and is especially designed for the production of certain fabrics for which the domestic material is not adapted. Instead of affording an occasion forulations of calamity, the increased importation of this cotton is evidence of the increased manufacture of fine fabrics in the mills of the United States and of the increased consumption of such fabrics by the American people. Formerly little or none of this Egyptian cotton was imported, its use having been monopolized by English, French and German manufacturers. But now, with the best machinery American ingenuity can invent, intelligently superintended and handled by highly skilled and well paid labor, the manufacturers of the United States have wrested this monopoly of producing the finest fabrics of cotton from their foreign rivals. It is not like-

ly that the cotton manufacturers of New England would favor a duty on the Egyptian fiber for the sake of protecting the sea island cotton, which has the industrial world for its full market. Such a proposition could hardly emanate even from the Home Market club of Boston.

Rebbery or Blackmail.

General Grosvener of Ohio proposes rebelling against the Republican national committee should it select San Francisco as the place for holding the presidential convention next year. General Grosvener objects to such a choice on the ground that San Francisco's offer to pay the hotel bills of the delegates is in the nature of a bribe. But if that is a bribe, what is the committee's demand that the city selected for the convention must pay about \$50,000 indebtedness incurred by the committee during the last presidential campaign? Blackmail?—Lexington Courier Journal.

Road Notes.

Annual repairing is too seldom for a dirt road. It should be looked after whenever it gets out of shape. Wide tires prevent ruts, and ruts once made prevent wide tires. Start right and keep right. It costs considerable money to build first class roads, but it costs very much more to get along without them. Road improvement has in most places become popular. This insures its success.

Julian Hawthorne says he has tried riding, but found that his favorite method of dismounting over the front wheel had a marked effect on his brain.

Gold Standard—Mortgages.

Those who believe that the world is prospering under a gold standard are invited to read the following dispatch from Ottawa:

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—The annual report of Canada's finance department for the year ending 1894, just issued, shows a great increase in the quantity of real estate mortgages and in total loans. The value of the real estate mortgages is still \$112,500,000, compared with \$110,500,000 in 1893, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000. Total loans for 1894 are \$171,000,000, as against \$153,000,000 in 1893, an increase of over \$18,000,000. These figures show that never in its history has Canadian land been so heavily mortgaged. Since 1873 the increase in total loans has been over 100 per cent.

Mortgages and loans increasing—"never in its history has Canada been so heavily mortgaged." This is what the gold standard means. As the lot of the debtor becomes harder he borrows money to pay the interest and finally gives up his property at a loss of all of his original investment. How long must this cruel, merciless process go on before the people will arise and restore the gold and silver coinage of former years? Thus and thus only can prosperity be regained.—Omaha World-Herald.

Another Issue of Bonds.

Whether the renewed export of gold is due merely to a temporary stringency in the exchange market or to causes which are likely to continue for some time, none of the Wall street financiers seems to have very clear opinions about. They do think that it is probable that within the next two or three weeks perhaps as much as \$10,000,000 of gold will be exported, and there seems to be an impression that this may be the beginning of such exports as will compel the treasury department again to take steps to protect its own supply. In fact, not a few of the financiers are inclined to the opinion that before the end of the year the government will negotiate again for the sale of bonds for gold.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Press.

The Banker Is Hoax.

At the meeting of Group No. 7 of the New York State Bankers' association, held in New York city the other day, Ellis H. Roberts, ex-assistant United States treasurer, was the principal speaker. During his speech he made this very candid statement: "The bankers of the United States ought to formulate the financial policy which shall govern this country. Congressional action will proceed on the line that the bankers formulate. Why should the bankers wait for the secretary of the treasury and congress to act? Congress always follows and seldom leads."

R. H. PIERCE, President, S. T. BITTING Vice President C. C. Conway, Cashier

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